WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of making a fuser member having a support comprising the steps of:

A) providing a support;

B) coating from an organic solvent onto the support a coating composition comprising a fluorocarbon thermoplastic random copolymer, a curing agent having a bisphenol residue, a particulate filler containing zinc oxide, antimony-doped tin oxide particles and aminosiloxane, the fluorocarbon thermoplastic random copolymer having subunits of:

—$(CH_2\,CF_2)x$—, —$(CF_2CF(CF_3)y$—, and —$(CF_2\,CF_2)z$—,

wherein

x is from 1 to 50 or 60 to 80 mole percent,

y is from 10 to 90 mole percent,

z is from 10 to 90 mole percent,

x + y + z equals 100 mole percent; and

C) curing the coating composition for 5 to 10 hours at a temperature in the range of 25°C to 275°C.

2. The method of claim 1 wherein the aminosiloxane is an amino functional polydimethyl siloxane copolymer.

3. The method of claim 2 wherein the amino functional polydimethyl siloxane copolymer comprises amino functional units selected from the group consisting of (aminoethylaminopropyl) methyl, (aminopropyl) methyl and (aminopropyl) dimethyl.

4. The method of claim 1 wherein the amino siloxane has a total concentration in the layer of from 1 to 20 parts by weight per 100 parts of the fluorocarbon thermoplastic random copolymer.

5. The method of claim 1 wherein the aminosiloxane has a total concentration in the layer of from 5 to 15 parts by weight per 100 parts of the fluorocarbon thermoplastic random copolymer.

6. The method of claim 1 wherein the aminosiloxane has a total concentration in the layer of from 10 to 15 parts by weight per 100 parts of the fluorocarbon thermoplastic random copolymer.

7. The method of claim 1 wherein the zinc oxide has a total concentration in the layer of from 1 to 20 parts by weight per 100 parts of the fluorocarbon thermoplastic random copolymer.

8. The method of claim 1 wherein the zinc oxide has a total concentration in the layer of from 3 to 15 parts by weight per 100 parts of the fluorocarbon thermoplastic random copolymer.

9. The method of claim 2 wherein the fluorocarbon thermoplastic random copolymer is cured by bisphenol residues.

10. The method of claim 1 further including a cushion layer between the core and the layer.

11. The method of claim 1 wherein the fluorocarbon thermoplastic random copolymer is nucleophilic addition cured.

12. The method of claim 1 wherein x is from 30 to 50 mole percent, y is from 10 to 90 mole percent, and z is from 10 to 90 mole percent.

13. The method of claim 1 wherein x is from 40 to 50 mole percent and y is from 10 to 15 mole percent.

14. The method of claim 1 wherein z is greater than 40 mole percent.

15. The method of claim 1 wherein the antimony-doped tin oxide particles have a total concentration of from 3 to 20 parts by weight per 100 parts of the fluorocarbon thermoplastic random copolymer.

16. The method of claim 1 wherein the antimony-doped tin oxide particles comprise 3 to 10 weight percent antimony.

17. The method of claim 1 wherein the fluorocarbon thermoplastic random copolymer further comprises a fluorinated resin.

18. The method of claim 17 wherein the fluorinated resin has a number average molecular weight of between 50,000 to 50,000,000.

19. The method of claim 17 wherein the ratio of fluorocarbon thermoplastic random copolymer to fluorinated resin is between 1 : 1 to 50 :1.

20. The method of claim 17 wherein the fluorinated resin is polytetrafluoroethylene or fluoroethylenepropylene.

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